ever had. I know not the influences which induced Secretary Gresham to become an active agent in attempting such a grave offence against American civilization, justice and law. His intense hostility to ex-President Harrison and to the illustrious ex-Secretary of State, who passed to his grave in January last, is well known. It was that which caused him to betray and de-sert the great political party whose honors he had shared and brought him to his present attitude toward his former associates and their

"So far as his recent manifesto on Hawaiia affairs casts reflection upon my official action, I care little, except to the degree that his cruel and untruthful words strike at the noble band of men and women who have for ten months stood so resolutely and unitedly in defence of American civilization. The remarks made by me before the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, June 1, and before the citizens of Augusta, June 29, republished in 'The Kennebec Journal' of to-day, are answers to most of the shamefully unjust imputations on my official action, under circumstances requiring my deepest anxiety to faithfully serve ny country and the cause of humanity.

"Perhaps nothing better shows the character of the Secretary's assault than what he says about the hall which the men of the Boston occupied a few days, and until better quarters could be procured. After I had made my request to Captain Wiltse to land his men, as a precautionary safeguard to American life and property, he and his officers informed me that their men must have shelter for the night. Without special information in that regard, I had supposed that the ship's marines had tents of their own for their customary use in case of emergency on shore. I at once wrote a note and sent it by a messenger to secure a large hall that was supposed to be available. The man in charge of the hall was several man in charge of the hall was several miles away. I had not known of the existence of the Arion Hall until that evening, when a messenger with my note was sent to the suposed agent of the Arion Hall, who was a royalist. He returned me a courteous answer, saying he would be pleased to let the hall for the specified purpose, but he had ceased to be the agent, informing me who had then charge of the hall. This required a third note and a third effort of a messenger, which proved successful. So much time had been thus consumed that the Boston's marines and sailors were that the Boston's marines and sallors were obliged to stand weary hours in the street before they were able to go to their night quarters. All of them would have been lodged at the Legation and Consulate, but for want of

ters. All of them would have been lodged at the Legation and Consulate, but for want of room, whereas as many as possible were received, these localities being several streets and squares from the palace and government building. For the occupation of Arion Hall by the men of the Boston, the Committee of Public Safety and the supporters of the Provisional Government had no more responsibility than Secretary Gresham himself."

"Secretary Gresham assumes that the friends of annexation made the revolution and that the Provisional Government, when acknowledged by the United States Minister, existed only on paper. Queen Liliuokalani inaugurated the revolution by attempting to destroy the Constitution by revolutionary means. From Saturday afternoon, January 14, to January 16, there was no government in Honolulu, except in the united and self-possessed attitude of citizens who assembled in a great mass-meeting on January 16, and consummated their efforts for law and order by the establishment of the Provisional Government on the 17th, which was promptly acknowledged by all the foreign representatives, who were familiar with the circumstances of its creation.

"It was fifty hours after Liliuokalani and her favorites had destroyed her throne by a revolutionary outbreak when the men of the Boston landed. In the exciting hours preceding and following her fall her representatives, as well as those who formed the Provisional Government, had equal access to the legation. To all proper inquiries my answer was that the United States marines could not take sides,

proper inquiries my answer was that the States marines could not take sides United States marines could not take sides, but whatever de facto government might exist, would have to be recognized. When I did recognize it, late in the afternoon of the 17th, the Provisional Government was complete master of the situation, had full control of the city and of the government archives, the police station being surrounded and at the mercy of the Provisional Government. It was a small building in which the disorganized and powerless followers of the fallen Queen's paramour, Marshall, took refuge, and they must have surrendered in a few hours by they must have surrendered in a few hours by the mere force of hunger. The Provisional Government knew its rower to possess the sta-tion at once, but wished not to take a single life of its occupants. It deemed it wiser to ad ante of its occupants. It deemed it wiser to admit their surrender. Had the Queen's supporters dared to resist the organization of the new government then the only possible chance to do so was during Sunday and Monday, the 15th and 16th, while the citizens were attending their mass-meeting, selecting their committees of public safety, and preparing to organize a government as oneally as ing their committees of public safety, and pre-paring to organize a government, as openly as public meetings are held in any American city. They did not dare to attempt to arrest or interfere with the aroused white citizens. It was a united and irresistible movement of the same men, with now increased number that took away the despetic powers of Kir Kalakaua in 1887, and crushed the Wilcox root of 1889. They gathered at the armo with their rifles in hand, which were increase by other arms openly carried in a carriage from a gun store, with only three men in charge, The only government that existed, or could exist, under those circumstances, was the Provisional Government denies this has no other basis fo

"Whoever denies this has no other basis for his denials than perjured affidavits, hundreds of which were obtainable in the slums of Honolulu at \$2 each. An effort has been made to damage my recognition of the Provisional Government by a dispute as to the hour by the clock at which I gave recognition. That is of no essential importance, for in fact all resistance to the formation of a new government practically ceased more than two days before. The Committee of the House and Provisional Government constituted the only Hawaiian government de facto, existing for twenty-four hours prior to my recognition, the monarchical ernment de facto, existing for twenty-four hours prior to my recognition, the monarchical government having completely collapsed several days before, so all unjust imputations on Captain Wiltse and myself will vanish into thin air, and the crime of attempting to crush out the supporters of the Hawaiian Provisional Government will stand out in bold relief to America's shame.

"JOHN L. STEVENS."

FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

BELIEF THAT THE RESTORATION OF THE QUEEN WILL LEAD TO TROUBLE.

MISREPRESENTATIONS NADE TO SECRETARY GRESHAM-BLOUNTS QUEER ACTIONS IN HAWAII-IN CONFLICT WITH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, Nov. 12.-Interest in the Hawaiian problem has been so greatly increased here by Sec-retary Gresham's curious letter that every one is tiptoe of expectation to know what news the steamer China will bring from the islands next sday. If Minister Willis acted promptly, he probably seated the Queen before the sailing Whatever was done, excitement in Honolulu is probably at fever heat, and any deperate act may be looked for from hot-headed partisans of either faction. Those in this city who are in closest communication with Honolulu take a very gloomy view of the outlook. They see no hope of avoiding bloodshed should Minister Willis restore the Queen to the throne which she disgraced. They say plainly that Minister Willis can put her back. Provisional leaders are not foolish enough to fight the American Government, but they declare that the Queen cannot be maintained on the throne by her own party. The moment the United States marines are withdrawn President Dole and his little army of well-drilled white men will clear

out the Kanaka crowd in lively style. The Queen has no good advisers, and her tary force has always been lamentably weak. She may secure a considerable body of renegade whites and half-castes by offers of liberal pay, but these fellows will not stand before the determined Ameri-

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Dr. LORENZO WAITE. Pittsfield, Mass., says: "From its use for a period of about eight weeks, to the exclusion of all other remedies, I attribute the restoration to health of a patient who was emaciated to the last degree, in conof a patient who was emissisted to the last degree, in con-sequence of nervous prostation and dyspeps a. This patient's stomach was in such an irritable condition that he could not bear either liquid or solid feed. An ac-complished physician of many years experience, whom I called in consultation, pronounced his case an increasing one. At this stage I decided to use Howford's Acid Phosphate, which resulted as above mentioned."

istered, and the best government that Hawaii | cans who comprise the large reserve force that any emergency. Most of these Americans are dead shots with the rifle. They all have their own Winchesters and they all have profound contempt for the fighting qualities of the Kanaka. Even behind intrenchments the native Hawaiians and halfcastes could make no stand against them, as one charge would carry any position. The situation is best summed up by Hawaiian Consul-General Wilder, whose headquarters are in this city. He

Uncle Sam may restore Lilluokalani by force, but that is the only way she can reach the throne again. If this is done the United States Government will have to maintain her on the throne by force. The Provisional Government is strong enough to maintain the control of the islands unless the United States should interfere. Of course it

enough to maintain the control of the islands unless the United States should interfere. Of course it could not fight the United States, but if this Government should interfere to restore the deposed Queen she would be deposed again as soon as the force should be withdrawn. The letter of Gresham is dated October 18. That was two days prior to the departure of Minister Willis for Hawaii. It would seem that our Minister at Washington, Mr. Thurston, should have been notified at the same time, but he was not.

"Hewaiians believe the Royalists have had information which was inaccessible to those of us who favor annexation. Lilluokalami has said all along that she would be restored by the American Government. She has told her supporters to have no fear, as the Washington Government would certainly place her back upon the throne. Secretary Gresham has been misinformed on several points. Minister Stevens acted on precisely the same instructions which the American Minister during Cleveland's first term of office received. That fact is susceptible of proof. Stevens only did what Cleveland himself, during his first Administration, ordered the American Minister to do if certain contingencies should arise. The landing of the marines from the Boston was not necessary to the success of the revolution. The revolt was a success long before they were landed. It was some time after landing before they were quartered in the building to which Gresham refers, and they were sent there because it was the only building which was suitable.

Mr. Wilder, in speakher the Commissioner went

before they were landed. It was some time after landing before they were quartered in the building to which Gresham refers, and they were sent there because it was the only building which was suitable.

Mr. Wilder, in speaking of Mr. Blount's visit to the islands, declared that the Commissioner went out with preconceived Royalist prejudices and took care to maintain them. "Blount," he said, "fell in with the Royalists, many of whom were of objectionable character. The Americans consequently did not call on him. He complained, and charged lack of courtesy. I told him the plain facts. I offered to bring five of the wealthlest and most esteemed citizens of the islands before him, that he might hear both sides of the question. He curtly said that he did not seek my advice, and would use his own judgment as to whom he should summon. He cross-examined me at some length, but would not hear a full statement. He asked such questions as he saw fit. If I had chanced to volunteer any information he would reprimand me sharply, as though he were a judge, and tell me to confine my answers to his questions."

From other sources it was learned that the Provisional Government has been strengthening its force recently, owing to persistent claims of the Queen's newspaper organ that she would be restored as soon as Mr. Blount's successor appeared. The wealthy Hawalian planters who come up here for the winter and who leave their children here to be educated are hugely discusted over President Cleveland's tactics. They are unanimcus in saying that the property owners in Hawaii will never submit to be ruled by the corrupt ring which surrounds the Queen. They say the American Navy is in sympathy with the Provisional Government, and that orders which President Cleveland may issue will be executed as mildly as lie within the province of naval obedience.

It was stated by a prominent Hawaii and that orders which the Admiral Skerrett if he did not believe him when he said he had the authority, and was told to produce it in writing before o

RESTORATION ONLY BY FORCE.

HAWAII WILL NOT WILLINGLY SUBMIT AGAIN TO LILIUOKALANI'S RULE.

MINISTER THURSTON PREDICTS MORE TROUBLE IF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S POLICY 18

Chicago, Nov. 12.-Minister Thurston, of Hawali who has been detained in Chicago closing up the affairs of the Hawaiian exhibit, was seen last night while preparing for his trip to Washington, where he will look after the interests of the Provisional Government. When asked to express an opinion concerning the action of the Administration in relation to Hawaii, he said:

"As yet I have no official knowledge of any ctions having been taken, and prefer therefore express no opinion concerning the matter." 'Mr. Gresham's letter to the President charges

the American representatives at Honolulu and the members of the Provisional Government with conspiracy and fraud. What have you to say to this? "So far as I know, the matter was fully covered last February, both charge and reply, and I know of no new developments since then. The full claim now stated to be the basis of action was presented to President Harrison by the Queen's attorney, Mr. Neumann, and duly considered with all the other statements in connection with the subject. I do not hesitate to reiterate that American troops took no part in the movement, and that the revo-lution was initiated by the late Queen and forced on the people of Hawaii, who in self-defence took action terminating a condition of affairs menacing to life and property, and which was no longer tolerable.

"In so far as the question of veracity is raised, I do not fear an impartial consideration of the facts and a comparison of the relative responsibility and creditability of the persons making the opposing statements."

"What course will the Hawaiian Government pursue if the United States Government attempts

to restore the Queen?"
"That is a subject which is not open for discussion. If the United States troops by force at-tempt to replace the Queen on the throne, there are enough of them to accomplish it. So far as the present issue is concerned, the claim of the Provisional Government is that, regardless of the method of how it got there, it is to-day the only Government in Hawali, recognized as such at home and abroad, and that any attempt to forcibly overturn it by a foreign Power is in the nature of war agains: a friendly Government, which, as I understand, requires the consent of Congress. I am not informed that the President is recommendel to arrogate any such power to himself, and have no right to assume it.

"The monarchy cannot be restored except by

and have no right to assume it.

"The monarchy cannot be restored except by force from without, and if that supporting force is withdrawn it will be forthwith overthrown. There will be no safety for those who have supported the Provisional Government, if the Queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I fear that the results will be of the gravest character. I believe that bloodshed will be inevitable, in which event Americans. American property and American interests will be the greatest sufferers. "There has as yet been no definite expressions of the will of the natives of the Hawaiian Islands in regard to the form of government they desire, although claims, more or less unfounded, have been set up by the royalist element to the effect that the natives were anxious for the restoration of their Queen. The reason for this lack of expression is that the average native Hawaiian has very little interest in who rules him so long as he is not interfered with in the caim enjoyment of life, and really has no opinion to express."

J. R. Elewene, a full-blooded Hawaiian, who has been working at "The Fair," was seen to-day. "I don't know how I feel about the putting of the Queen on the throne," he answered in response to a question as to his sentiments. "It's all right anyway."

Persons conversant with Kanaka character say that this answer is a typical one, and the same question put to the average native not a beneficiary of royalty would draw out in substance the same answer. "Commodore" Heckley, one of the most intelligent and capable half-whites of Honolulu, who is a politician of local influence among the natives, was in the city prior to the receipt of the news of the decision of the Administration in regard to the proposed restoration of the Queen.

"I do not think the native Hawaiian people want any more of Queen Liliuokaiani. She was not true to her people and her best friends," he said. When questioned as to annexation, he stated that he was not prepared to speak on the subject; annexation with a Siate governm

"It will all come out in the wash," Pearline.

MINISTER STEVENSS ACCOUNT

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED WHEN THE QUEEN WAS OVERTHROWN.

SOME FACTS FOR SECRETARY GRESHAM-THE AMERICAN MINISTER ASSENT FROM HONOLULU WHEN THE TROUBLE AROSE

-VALUE OF THE ISLANDS. John L. Stevens, who was United States Minister to Hawaii during President Harrison's Adminis-tration, has been severely criticised by the opponents of annexation for his official conduct there Upon terminating his official services at Honolule Mr. Stevens prepared an explanation of the situa tion in Hawaii. This was made public on May 24. It is of peculiar interest, now that the present

It is of peculiar interest, now that the present Administration has shown such marked hostility to the policy of the Harrison Administration. Mr. Stevens's statement was in part as follows:

"Circumstances render it necessary for me to say a few words relative to what has recently transpired in Hawailian affairs, and in respect to the interests which the United States have in the Hawailian problem. In September, 1882, I first saw the Hawailian Islanos. I had not been long in Honolulu when I perceived how thoroughly an American city it is, how strong in American sympathy, and how predominating are American inthy, and how predominating are American in-terests in all the islands of the Hawaiian group. Though I had had much previous experience and observation among the nations of three continents. I found a condition of things in Honolulu unlike that I had ever known at any national capital. I found an intelligent body of citizens of European nd American origin, sharing the goodwill of many and American origin, supporting a semi-barbaric mon-arcay, resting on no solid or normal foundation, dead in everything but its vices, coarsely luxurious in its tastes and wishes, constantly sending out impure exhalations, and spreading social and political demoralization throughout the islands, CONDITION OF THE MONARCHY.

"This semi-heathen and grossly spurious mechanism, called the Hawaiian monarchy, was being chiedy supported by the taxen and toleration of those who could have no sincere loyalty to it, and who knew that it returned to the islands nothing of the money it annually squandered on worse than useless expenditures. One year's careful observation of the existing state of things brought me to the firm belief that it could not longer continue. The death of Kalakaua, and the accession of his sister to the little throne, revealed many facts and circumstances which showed how utterly victous and demoralizing the monarchy had become. had as had been the courtiers and favorite com-panions and advisers of this semi-barbaric King, those whom his sister Liliuokalani immediately drew around her were still worse. The biennial Legislature assembled in May, 1892. That body very soon asserted its constitutional prerogative voting out a Ministry that had consented to the maiadministration of the Queen and her immoral favorite at the palace, who exercised dictatorial powers and rioted in official police corrup-Three successive Ministries of this descrip tion were voted out by the Legislature, with the warm approval of all the best men of the islands.

"At last the Queen appeared to yield to the pressure of public opinion, and consented to appointment of four responsible men, three of them persons of wealth and all of them men of good ancial standing, who took the official places reluctance, all four of them sharing the public confidence. Known as the Wilcox-Jones Ministry, it was believed that they would safely carry the country through the following eighteen months, to the election and assemblage of the next Legis-lature. Fully sharing this belief, the United States Minister and naval commander left Honolulu January 4, in the United States crulser Boston, for Hijo and the Volcano, a distance of nearly 200 miles. It was the first time for many months I had felt it safe for the United States Minister and naval commander to be away from the Hawaiian capital. We were absent ten days.

LILIUOKALANI'S BIGH-HANDED METHODS. "When we arrived in the harbor of Honolulu on our return from Hilo, in the forenoon of January 14, there came to us the startling news that the Queen and the ring of white adventurers who surrourded her had by intrigue and bribery carried the lottery and opium bills through the Legisla-ture, had forced out the Wilcox and Jones Ministry, and had appointed in their places four of her palace retairers, two of whom the Legislature and the responsible public had recently and repeatedly rejected, headed by the man who had carried the lottery and opium bills through the Legislature. "In spite of numerous petitions and protests from all the islands, both of whites and native Hawaitans, and the earnest remonstrances of the Chamber of Commerce and the principal financial men of the country, the Queen immediately signed the iniquitous bills. Both she and the ring of adventurers who surrounded her expected thus to get the money to carry on the Government by waking Honolulu a fortress of gamblers and semi-pirates amid the ocean. But even this was not enough for the semi-barbaric Queen and the clique of adventurers around her. To fortify themselves in their schemes of usurpation and robbery they must have a new constitution. They were afraid the Supreme Court would decide their lottery bill uncorstitutional. Her four new inhisters were in the plot.

THE REVOLUTION UNDER WAY. try, and had appointed in their places four of her

THE REVOLUTION UNDER WAY. "While the Boston was coming into the harbor of Honolulu on the forenoon of January 14, the mob of hoodlums, at the call of the Queen, were gathering in the palace grounds. The Legislature was prorogued at 12 noon. The revolutionary edict of Hawaii's misguided soversign was ready to be proclaimed, rumors of which were already in the public car. The storm of public indiguation began to gather. A few minutes before the appointed hour for the coup d'etat, immediately after my reaching the Legation from the Boston, I was urged to go at once to the English Minister to ask him to accompany me to the Queen and try to dissuade her from her revolutionary designs, i promptly sought to comply with this request, went immediately to the English Minister, who was ready to co-operate with me if there were any possibility of effecting any good. We went immediately to the Foreign Office to seek access to the Queen in the customary manner. The hour of proroguing the Legislature had arrived. The ceremony economically the foreign of the consensation of the palace, around which the mob was gathering. It was too late for the American and English Ministers even to attempt to reason with the maddened, misguided woman, who had already haunched the revolution, which could not be arrested, though her cowardly ministers of the lottery gang became alarmed and drew back. She scorned their cowardles and pushed on to her doom. Satarday night told every intelligent man in Honolulu that the Hawailan monarchy was forever at an end—that the responsible persons of the Islands, the property holders and the friends of law and order, must thereafter take charge of public affairs. "The great mass-meeting of January 16, worthy of the best American towns, was held. It was naide up of the best and chief men of the country—the owners of property, the professional and educated citizens, merchants, bankers, clerks, mechanics, teachers, clergymen. This assemblings was a unit in opinion and purpose. It was stirred by a common seatiment, the love of country an "While the Boston was coming into the harbor

LANDING THE ROSTON'S MEN. "Under the diplomatic and naval rules, which were and are imperative, the United States Minister and naval commander would have shamefully ignored their duty had they not landed the men of the Boston for the security of American life and property and the maintenance of public order, even had the Committee of Public Safety not requested us to do so. Fortunately, the commander of the Boston and those under his command had no derire to sairk their duty. They appreciated the obligations of American patriotism and the honor of the American Navy. On shore, in perfect order, they stepped not an inch from the line of duty. They never lifted a finger in add of the fallen monarchy or the rising Provisional Government. The conduct of the United States officers and men in their Seventy-five days on shore in Honolulu is to the credit of their intelligence, their part-otism and their ref-control. Without the loss of a single life this remarkable revolution in the Hawaiian Islands was accomplished. They have to-day the best Government those Islands evenhad. It is supported by all the best citizens and by seven-eighths of the property of the country. "Both the Provisional Government and those supporting it strongly desire Hawaii to become a part of the great Republic. Their American sympathies are loyal to the core. Without the expenditure of a single American if to or a dollar of American gold, they offer the rich prize, this spiendid possession of the Pacific, to the American Government, in trust for the American people. For strategical and commercial purposes these Islands are more valuable to the United States than are Cyprus, Malta and Bermuon to Great Britain. So Bayard and Cleveland must have unnerstood when they issued their instructions July 12, 1887, to Minister Merrill and the naval commander, holding them responsible for public order, American life and property and American predominance in Honolulu. ister and naval commander would have shamefull

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE ISLANDS. Clearly President Harrison and the Foreign Reations Committee of the United States Senate saw the great value of Hawaii when they gave their rignatures to the treaty of annexation. On those islands is established an American colony with a solid basis of American civilization, the creation of the sterling men and women who many years ago left their homes under the powerful inspiration of Christian faith, whose numbers were supple-

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1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

mented by men of industry and of commerce. The American people hear their cry for sympathy and support. Shall they plead in vain? What would the leading nations of Europe do in like circumstances? Would England, Frence, Germany or Spain abandon their people, their colonies, men of Spain abandon their people, their colonies, men of their own blood, in like stress or need? Besides the vast importance of the American commercial and naval interests involved in the Hawalian problem is the question of Christian civilization in danger from an annelgam of Polynesian and Oriental sensualism.

lem is the question of Polynesian and Oriental sensialism.

"Let it be remembered that the question in Issue is not of race—of the white man against the native Hawaiians, as it has been represented. The supporters of annexation are the more responsible of the white and the best of the native Hawaiians, The opponents of annexation are chiefly the less responsible of the native Hawaiians, led by the white adventurers. I do not believe that the Administration of President Cleveland will neglect this great American opportunity, careful and cautions as is its duty to be. But in due time, and at early 6.5.c. I believe it will not fail of its great duty to the American people. It will not postpone that which cannot be long postponed without danger, and without putting the loyal American friends in the Hawaiian Islands to grave anxieties and grave peril. Falling to accept this valuable prize would surely bring our statesmen to the bar of history with an indictment of blundering criminality from which there could be no escape."

A BRITISH VIEW OF GRESHAM'S REPORT London, Nov. 13.-"The Daily News" says ed torially of Secretary Gresham's report on "It is astonishing what self-control the American Government shows in refusing to annex Hawaii which could be had for the asking, and would supply a want of America's growing commerce.
Mr. Harrison did his best to pledge his successor to annexation, but vainly. It is an example to all of us, and especially to the warriors in Matabelland, who announce lightheartedly that they have gone there to stay."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

HONDURAS MAKES APOLOGY.

THE COSTA RICA INCIDENT CLOSED-SATISFAC TORY REPLY TO MINISTER YOUNG'S PROTEST. Washington, Nov. 12.—The State Department cable dispatch, in Navy Department cipher, which Navy officers were wrestling with last night, was not from Rio Janeiro, as was supposed, and had no reference to Brazilian affairs, but was from La Libertad, Salvador, where the Alliance is now, and where both Lewis Baker, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, and Pierce M. B. Young Minister to Honduras, happen to be at the present time, the cause of this gathering being the firing on the United States flag, carried by the United States mail ship Costa Rica, by the Honluras authorities in their over-anxiety to obtain cossession of a political opponent-General Bonilla who was on board the mail steamer. Minister Baker happened also to be a passenger at the same time, in transit from one of his divided posts of duty to another, and the affair thus obtained an immedidate National prominence. The gun-boat of duty to another, and the affair thus obtained an immedidate National prominence. The gun-boat Alliance, cruising around in those waters, received some very explicit orders, and trouble might have followed, as the outrage was shown to be deilberate, but for the result announced in this cipher cable. That communication conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Government of Honduras had apologized and that the incident was closed. The State Department this evening gave out the following statement in regard to the case:

"Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon the Costa Rica, an American mail steamer, at Amapala, on the 6th instant, because her captain refused to deliver up Honilla, a passenger, General Young, our Minister to Honduras, under instructions sent by Secretary Gresham by direction of the President, protested against the act as wanton and illegal and demanded an apology. The Government of Honduras promptly disavowed the conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence."

The authentic information nere referred to was a cable message from Minister Young of the 9th instant, establishing the fact that the shots fired from the port of Amapala were fired at the Costa Riea, with the intention, if possible, of hitting her and not, as was thought at first, across her bows for the purpose of bringing her about. On the same day Secretary Gresham, after consultation with the President, sent Minister Young his instructions to demand an explanation and apology. His satisfactory reply, which closes the incident, reached the State Department to-day.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION AGAIN, TO SETTLE THE DAMAGE CLAIMS OF CANADIAN OWNERS-ANOTHER MODUS VIVENDI

1891 will soon be the subject of negotiation be tween Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassader, and Secretary Gresham. Following the custom usual in such matters, President Cleveland will no doubt make reference to it in his annual

message to Congress. tries has been obscured in the public mind by the great mass of correspondence touching the gen-eral subject of jurisdiction in Behring Sea. While the Board of Arbitrators were sitting it was mutually agreed by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain that the matter of consequential damages affecting either the profits of the sealers or those of the American lessees of the Pribyloff Islands, during the continuance of the modus vivened, should be quasical. The only conmodus vivend!, should be quashed. The only consideration, therefore, was as to the indemnity which the United States shall pay to the owners of the captured British scalers.

There are two modes of settling claims of this character. One is by a joint or mixed commission, or by a diplomatic exceent between the two countries. In the present case, the latter will no doubt be chosen. The amount of indemnity claimed by the Canadian Government has not been filed in full at the State Department. It will not however, exceed \$20,000, although the tendency, ordinarily, is to amplify rather than correctly approximate damages, and recent telegrems from British Columbia state that claims aggregating \$1,00,000 have been filed with the Dominton authorities at Ottawa. The claims will be rigidly scrutinized, both by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador. The sum agreed upon will not probably exceed \$20,000, as in most cases the vessels were small and not expensively built. The regulations for the future government of the sealing industry in the North Pacific will require legislation by the British Parliament and the Congress of the United States. The concurrence of the other maritime nations in that legislation will be asked. Until that shall have been done another modes vivendi between the United States and Great Britain will be necessary for the next scaling season, as without such agreement it would be possible for vessels flying the flag of any other country to seal in these waters with impunity. sideration, therefore, was as to the indemnity which

Washington, Nov. 12.-Professor Alexander, Sur veyor-General of Hawaii, temporarily in the city, sald to-night that what he most feared was that the coup d'etat, which Minister Willis's instruc tions, in his (Alexander's) opinion, contemplated, had already been effected, and that either the ex-Queen was restored to the throne or some com-promise effected looking to the dissolution of the Provisional Government, with the prospect of an eventual restoration of the monarchy under new limitations. If the members of the Provisional Government would hold out against any aggressive movement on behalf of the Queen until word could movement on behalf of the Queen until word could be sent from the member of the legation in this country to stand firm, Professor Alexander betieved they could successfully resist any effort made to displace them. But without such encouragement from the representatives here, he feared that Precident Dole and his associates might be inclined to listen to the propositions for some nort of a compromise, which he felt sure the British party on the islands, Ender the lead of Mr. Davis, guardan of the Princess Kaluloni, and Commissioner Wodehouse, would advance.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION do not take the cosmetice, paints and powders which in-jure the skin, but take the easijure the skin, but take the easiest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin. Health is the greatest beautifier. The neans to beauty, comfort, and health for women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dell eyes, sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weatness." have their rise in the degrade of the programments neculiar to rangements peculiar to

rangements peculiar to women.

"Favorite Prescription" will be id up, strengthen, an invigorate, every "run-down" or delicate woman by regulating and assisting regulating and assisting.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a general tonic and nervine, as well as a remedy adapted to her special needs.

You can find no other remedy that's quaranteed. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

IS IT PISTOLS AND COFFEE!

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS WRITES A LET-TER TO E. W. TOWNSEND.

VAN BIBBER" SAYS THAT "MAJOR MAX" IS A CAD AND A COWARD, AND THAT HE WILL SLAP HIS FACE-AN ARTICLE

IN "THE SUN" CAUSES BU-MORS OF A DUEL:

Richard Harding Davis, the young newspaper man of this city who became known two years ago as the author of "Gallagher" and the "Van Bibbe" stories, and who since then has risen into prominence by his "Other Woman," "An Unfinished tory" and the writings which have appeared from time to time in magazines, has put himself forward now as the fit hero for a story. He is accused of wanting to fight a duel with some one

who has called him a fool.

The some one was Edward W. Townsend, a reporter of "The Sun." Mr. Townsend is well-known in newspaper circles as Mr. Davis is to readers of the magazines at the literary clubs and in society. He is the writer of the "Major Max" and the "Chimmie Fadden" sketches which have mused the readers of "The Sun." But the ridiculous part of the affair is that Davis and Townsend were supposedly friends, and that Davis, when he wrote what is called his challenge, did not know who the author of the "Major Max" article, which gave the offence, was,

This article appeared in "The Sun" of November 3. It was headed "Major Max is Angry." It was a short, comical skit on an article by Davis, which appeared in Harper's magazine re-cently, in which he tells of a guard mount at St. James Palace, London, in his usual enthusiastic nanner. In the article Davis said:

"There is no guard mount in America, and if there was, it would be done in a double-quick and businesslike manner." It was this that made "Major Max" angry, and Townsend, commenting upon it, makes the Major say to his wife, as he

reading it:
"It is the kind of a fool this man is, not the degree, which produces this emotion, my dear. . . . Here, you see, is an article written by a young man who has just discovered London. It is a class of literature in which I usually find much enloyment. Writers of the present day, who announce the death of Queen Ann and the capture of Holland by the Dutch are always worth reading. Such discoveries are usually made by men of the fresh and breezy style, suggesting the complacent pride of a setter pup which passes over a quall you've just shot, and bring's you back a last

Mr. Davis read this article. He did not kn who "Major Max" was, but whoever he was it made no difference; he felt that he had been wronged and insuited. He sat down and wrote the fol-

10 East 27th-st., New-York, November 11, 1893. Major Max."

Dear Sir: Just a week ago in "The New-York Sun" you were pleased to misunder-tind a statement of mine in "Harper's Magazine" to the effect that we had no guard mounts in America. You took this literally, and made yourself out a rather stupid person, but as your so made yourself out a rather stupid person, but as yourpurpose was to show my innorance you were apparently
willing to sacrifice yourself for so excellent a cause. As
a matter of fact, while in the West I have probably seen
more guard mounting at army posts and forts than you
have ever seen salary days; but as it was your purpose
to misunderstand me, that is not, possibly, a matter of
interest to you. I did not object to your criticism,
whether it was fair or unfair, but I did object to the names you personally called me-particularly when you called me "fool." Fool, I think, is my cue. That is celled me "fool." Fool, I think, is my cue. That is not a word you can use to me in person or in public print, and so I told your city editor. Mr. Kellogg, on the morning of its publication. I also asked him to tell you that in taking advantage of your anoaymity to call me names, you showed yourself to be a cad, and passibly a roward; and that if you would give me the opportunity I should be very glad to slap your face for your importance. I have allowed a week to pass, and either Mr. Kellogg did not deliver my message, or you are not as reckless in your proper person as you are under your millipry nom-de-plume.

under your military nom-de-plume.

Lest Mr. Kellegg should not have told you, I writethis letter to inform you that you are a cad and a cow-ard; and also to tell you that before sending this letter I have shown it to several gentlemen, and it is our opinion that you should do something. I am, sir, yours, etc., RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Mr. Townsend received the letter Saturday evening. He read it several times; he couldn't just exactly make it out, and so he showed it to a friend in "The San" office. The friend was convulsed. It got about "The Sun" office, and the Washington, Nov. 12.—The question of claims rising out of the seizure of British sealing vesels in Behring Sea prior to the module vision of the seizure of British sealing ves-

sent this to h.m yesterday: New-York, November 11, 1993. Dear Sir: I hasten to reply to your letter received this evening, and to assure you of my regret that a week has pascel since you expressed a desire to know the name of the writer of the "Major Max" sketches, without

name of the writer of the "Major Max" sketches, without that desire being satisfied.

When my City Editor, Mr. Kellovg, informed me of your visit to "The Sun" editorial room, I determined to write to you and give the information you sought, but two successive as-ignments to stories in Penuseivania and Massachusetts deprived me of the apportunity in which to extend the citcle of those whose peculiar advantage it is to know that I wrote the "Major Max" sketches. Your letter to me is in one respect vague, a fault to your style which "Major Max" has deplored. You say: "Refore sending this letter I have shown it to several gentlemen, and it is our opinion that you should do some-thing."

Please be explicit. What is it you and several gentle-

mea think I should do?

Awaiting your reply with such degree of composure as the circumstances perm t, I remain, very truly yours, EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

P. S.—As I am informed that before you mailed you letter to me you made it a topic of discussion in at least two clubs. I feel that I shall be only citing your desire by giving your letter such further publicity as occasion may offer.

E. W. T. may offer. To Mr. Richard Harding Davis,

No. 10 Fast Twenty-eventh-st., N. Y. By yesterday the affair had leaked out. Up in

No. 10 East Twenty-seventh-st., N. Y.

By yesterday the affair had leaked out. Up in the reporters' room of "The Sun" there was but one topic discussed: the coming duel. Mr. Townsend received innumerable cards and offers from friends who wanted to be seconds, all of which he stowed away carefully. With each new card the smile in "The Sun" office grew in dimensions. Mr. Townsend himself said to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon:
"I don't know what to think of Davis's letter at all. He is in earnest, there is no doubt about that. I think he felt cut up about the "Major Max' story. Davis's work has been subjected to no severe criticism, and he has been so petted and praised that perhaps he is a little spoiled by his own success, and does not know how to take criticism. I can see no other reason for his very peculiar letter to 'Major Max'. I do not think he knows who the author of the 'Major Max' sketches is. I met Davis at the footbail game Saturday, and he bowed pleasantly. He ought to have slapped my face then and there, if that is what he wants to do. I am sure I have no feeling against Mr. Davis personally, and I know him only slightly. The whole matter is very funny."

Mr. Davis, at his rooms at No. 10 East Twenty-seventh-st., wrote out for The Tribune last evening what he cared to have published in connection with this story. It is as follows:

"I have nothing to say about it at all, except that, of course, I never wrote a challenge to any-hody. I said I'd stap his face."

Mr. Davis was much annoyed that Mr. Townsend should have made the matter public.

UNION PACIFIC'S MANAGEMENT.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 12.-General Solicitor Thurson, who has been in New-York negotiating with Attorney-General Olney and the special counsel, ex-Governor Hoadley, over the Government plan for additional representation in the receivership for the Union Pacific, came home yesterday. Explaining the new deal, he said: "After considerable negotiation, a satisfactory arrangement has been eached between the parties in interest and the Government, under which two additional receivers are to be appointed. The persons agreed upon are

dre to be appointed. The persons agreed upon are J. W. Donne, of Chicago, and F. R. Coudert, of New-York. To-morrow morning the Government will like its petition, together with a stipulation signed by all parties interested, consenting that the necessary order shall be issued. Similar action will be taken in all the other courts where proceedings are pending.

"The action has in contemplation the reorganization of the Union Pacific properties, assisted by such Federal legislation as will fairly protect the interests of the Government, details of which have not yet been considered. These two additional receivers are gentlemed of hish standing in this country, and the entire personnel of the receivership is such as to guarantee to all the holders of stocks and bonds in all the companies of the Union Pacific the fullest protection of their interest and a conservative operation of the property.

"While I am not authorized to speak officially, yet I can say that the general understanding is that S. S. H. Clark will continue in the general management and operation of the lines, and that Mr. Mink will continue to direct the accounting affairs—the receivers as a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers has a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers has a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers has a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers has a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers as a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers as a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers as a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers as a body practically constituting a board of directors for the administration of the receivers as a body

Centralia, Iil., Nov. 12.-The two skeletons found

The Public Were Quick to Appreciate

our special offering last week of ex-tra long single and double breasted Sack Suits at \$15.00, which were \$22.50 and \$20.60. Everybody came -bought-and then sent their friends. We ran out so quickly of leading sizes that we have put in

10 Additional Lots. We are now ready for another runvalue as before.

Jans & Co.

Clothiers and Furnishers, 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Bet. Chambers and Reade Sts.,

Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.

been brought here. The new developments are coming in slowly, but indicate that a murder was
committed. Near the body of the old man was
found a valiroad link, and that fits a hole in his
skull. Near the other body a coal-pick has been
found, and in the head of that body is a hole in
which the pick fits. The belief is now general that
the bodies are those of Alex McClelland and his
son Oscar. Who committed the deed and what was
the object of the murder are not known.

CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVES.

HARRY V. SNEAD, THE SON OF A WELL-KNOWN EDITOR, SAYS THAT HE WAS ABUSED BY SERGEANTS OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

Harry V. Snead, twenty-eight years old, living with his mother and two sisters at No. 578 Pitth-ave., was arrested last Wednesday afternoon and taken to Police Headquarters. He accuses the Central Office detectives of having maitreated him and having read one of his private letters.

Young Snead is a member of several clubs in this city, including the New-York Southern Society, the Clover Club and the Students' Dramatic Club. He is the son of Thomas L. Snead, once Editor of "The Daily News," and Editor-in-Chief of "The World," when that paper was under the manage ment of General Sterling Price.

Harry Snead's mother and sisters are at present

in Virginia. He was in debt, and on Wednesday went out to make some collections. He did not succeed, and then took some silverware left to him and his sisters to a pawnshop in Sixth-ave, to raise some money. The pawnbroker would not give the sum Snead wanted, and he started for another pawnshop. As he did this he was stopped by two men who said they were detectives, and arrested him. Snead said that when they accosted him he replied:

"I will go with you if you will show your badges." "Badge or no badge, you will go with us," an-

swered the detectives. The men were Detective-Sergeants Cottrell and Bonnell. They took young Snead to Police Headquarters, where he was arraigned in the In-Headquarters, where he was arraigned in the inspector's office.

According to Snead, he was taken before a detective sergeant, where a letter addressed to him by a young woman and marked "Private," was read aloud against his protest. He made several protests against his treatment, he said, but no notice was taken of them. Snead says he asked that a letter be taken to Judge Roger A. Pryor, or to Andrew Owen, of this city. These letters were not delivered. On Thursday young Snead was arraigned before Justice Koch in the Jofferson Market Police Court, and was remanded. On Finaly Snead was again arraigned and held on the charge ket Police Court, and was remanded. On Frinay Sneed was again arraigned and held on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and as a suspicious

Snead was again arraigned and heid on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and as a suspicious character.

In some way Snead had a message sent to Judge Pryor on Seturday. Judge Pryor saw Justice Koch at the Jefferson Market Court. He detailed the circumstances of the case, and Justice Koch discharged young Snead.

The story of the arrest and the charges made by Snead against the Central Office detectives did not come out until late last night.

Detective-Sergeant Arthur Carey was on duty at Police Hendquarters last night. When asked concerning Snead's arrest he said:

"Snead was brought in a prisoner about 6 o'clock on Wednesday night, before I went on duty. He was taken before inspector McLaughin. What happened while he was there, I don't know. I understand he was searched and a revolver, a pair of gloves and some letters were taken from him. The letters were read, as letters always are when found on prisoners.

"I am certain no abuse was offered him neither in my presence nor at any other time. The man asked me if I would send a message to some of his friends. I told him I world. He did not have any money to pay for it, and as we have no messenger service connected with this office, I could not do what he wanted.

any money to pay for it, and as we have no measures senger service connected with this office. I could not do what he wanted.

"I wish to say again, and emphatically, that when Smead says he was abused at this office, at any time, he lies."

THE FIRE RECORD.

A BLAZE AT FORT WAYNE, IND. Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 12.-About 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Grary's Theatre, which was soon a mass of flames. The west wall of the Aldine Hotel, which is separated from the theatre Addine Hotel, which is separated from the theatre
by a walk four feet wide, soon took fire and the
hotel was totally destroyed. All the occupants succeeded in getting out. Miller's furniture store,
Hattersley's plumbing shop, Lade's gun store and
Cook's printing office were also damaged. Loss,
about \$68,000; insurance, about \$40,000. The fire is
believed to have been of incendiary origin.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS BURNED.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 12 .- At about 3:20 this morning fire was discovered near the engine rooms of the Whitaker Iron and Steel Works, one of the of the Whitaker Iron and Steel Works, one of the largest in the vicinity. An alarm was turned in by the watchman, but before the fire department could arrive the buildings were a mass of fames. The only part of the plant saved was the galvanizing department and offices. About 259 men will be thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at about \$85,000, with an insurance on the entire plant of about \$70,000.

TROUBLE IN A DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

MEMBERS OF A WELL-KNOWN BROOKLYN OR GANIZATION WHO SUPPORTED REPUBLI-

CANS TO BE ASKED TO RESIGN. There is trouble in the ranks of the Bushwick Democratic Club, and from the present indications there may be a split among the members.

The election of Charles A. Schleren and candidates of the Republican ticket in Kings County is the cause. The club is one of the most prominent Democratic organizations in Brooklyn. Among its members are James Shevlin, Register Kenna, Se tors McCarren and McCarty, ex-Mayor Chapin, Commissioners Adams, Hayden and Feeney, Congressmen Magner and Graham, Justices Goetling, New and Connelly, Sheriff Courtney and County Clerk Cottier. There are 375 members, and of this number it is estimated that 200, at least, "cut" Boody and the Democratic city and county tickets, A meeting of the Board of Directors of the club

Boody and the Democratic city and county tickets, A meeting of the Board of Directors of the club was held on Saturday night. The session lasted until after midnight. A committee of seven was appointed to request all members of the club who are reported to have voted the Republican ticket to resign at once. If they refuse to do so charges will be preferred against them, and the matter will be brought before the club for action.

When this became generally known among the members who had not been loyal to the party's candidates yesterday, it caused much discussion. Many, it is said, will at once comply with the request of the committee. Among the members who openly asked the masses to stand by Mayor-elect Schieren was H. B. Scharman, the wealthy brewer. Mr. Scharman adaressed several large meetings in behalf of the Republican candidates. Either the club must stand by its constitution and punish all who openly violated its principles, or else change its name." said Police Justice Connelly when spoken to by a reporter last evening. "If such members are not punished, then let those Democrata remaining in the club resign. I will certainly do so, with many others I know."

Alderman J. Jeffermon Black also condemned the conduct of the men who follewed Mr. Scharman's lead. It would be foolish, he said, to call the club a Democratic institution any longer.

It was said yesterday by many prominent Democrats that the action taken by the Board of Directors would break up the club. Those who took a stand against the Democratic "ring" are members who hitherto provided much of the money which carried on the club. It is had that the wealthy men of the club have become tired of being called upon constantly to put their hands in their pockets for the benefit mainly of the "ring" Democratic office-holders who controlled the club.

"MAINE AND GEORGIA" TOMORROW NIGHT.

" MAINE AND GEORGIA" TOMORROW NIGHT. The production of "Maine and Georgia" at the Four-teenth Steed Theatre is postponed held to-morrow night. The special hagraneseers containing der senery sent from San Planeisco have been délaget, had will not reach

The pleasent flavor, centic action and seeking effects of Syrun of Fits, where in need of States and seeking effects of Syrun of Fits, where in need of States are the mast grantfying results the pond three miles north of this city have